

# Prices and Prospects.

## REMOVAL OF PRICE RESTRICTIONS GIVES RISE TO MUCH SPECULATION

But No Break Occurs in the Market For Standard Furnace Coke.

### FOUNDRY STEADY AT \$7

Furnacemen Disposed to Insist on a Cut in Price, But the Majority of the Operators, With No Coke to Offer, Regard the Market at \$6 Flat.

Special to The Weekly Courier. — The coke market has yielded ground from the government limit, where it stood so rigidly for 18 months, there is speculation as to how rapidly and how far it will decline. Among coke operators it is claimed that some of the operators, having faith that the price will be maintained, are not well-founded, claim that "the bottom has dropped out."

That the approaching suspension of price control was being seized upon as a certain precursor of a decided drop in price, has been manifest for some time notwithstanding the furnace and other coke consuming and handling interests along in December, were very vigorous in their representations to the Fuel Administration that removal of price restrictions would make the sky the limit of price for coke. The fact that production was then much reduced, and hardly equal to current needs, formed the basis of the argument for a continuation of the fixed price limit. Largely because of these urgent pleas the decision was reached in Washington to continue the government established prices until a period to be specified by a notice of two weeks preceding the date of termination.

The notice having been given that fixed prices and zone restrictions will be suspended, effective February 1, now serves the convenient purpose of an argument that prices must, in consequence, drop to a low level. While the slowing down of iron production and the blowing down of furnaces for repairs is being practiced on a limited scale, the fact remains that coke production is being absorbed on contract practically as rapidly as produced. Some of the smaller operators, are without immediate demand, it is true, but there is no surplus in the sense that the yards are filled with stock or that the coke piles at furnaces are growing at an abnormal rate. Prices have been shaded on small quantities of coke which does not conform to standard specifications, but the brands established in the trade remain firm at the government limit.

It is in this respect that the coke trade differs at this time from the coal trade. Production gained 34,000,000 tons during the year and at its close it was estimated that the coal consuming sections of the country, taken on an average, had a seven weeks' supply on hand, with a considerable tonnage in transit. There has been no surplus production of coke and there is no accumulation, hence the operators contend that conditions precedent to a material reduction in price do not exist and they are holding firm for the government price.

There is before the coke trade the prospect of leading men in the iron and steel business, and the reasonable certainty that the present lull in the iron and steel markets, which affords an opportunity for much needed repairs, will be followed in the early spring by a revival that will very probably make a very active demand upon coke production and to a proportionate extent also upon coal. Meantime the transition from a war to a peace basis suggests that the latter can be prudently employed by both branches of the fueling industry in cutting their garments to suit the cloth.

The estimated production of coke for the week ending Saturday, January 19, was 291,332 tons, contributed by the two districts as follows: Connellsville, 153,530 tons, a gain of 10,070 tons; Lower Connellsville, 137,802 tons, a gain of 5,896 tons, or a total gain of 15,966 tons. By interests the production was: Furnace, 150,522 tons, a gain of 10,562 tons; merchant, 130,810 tons, a gain of 9,464 tons.

Coal production largely overcame the loss of 2,633 tons during the previous week by converting it into a gain of 24,778 tons. The aggregate of the week's production, with the coke, 291,332 tons, reduced to its coal equivalent, 436,998 tons, was 632,691 tons, a gross gain of 54,727 tons.

The output of the region is thus found to closely approach that of the week ended November 2 last when coke reached 258,865, coal 216,237 and the aggregate tonnage 657,034 tons respectively.

DISTRICT OFFICES  
Of Fuel Administration Are Ordered Closed; Employees to Be Dismissed.  
The United States Fuel Administration has requested all district representatives to give all employees notice of the ending of their work.

These offices will cease their official functions as of February 1, except that between February 1 and 15 statistics and records to and including January 31 will be compiled and prepared for transmission to Washington headquarters together with other records as properly belong to the Fuel Administration.

Coal and Coke Importations.  
During 1917 the United States imported 1,255,557 gross tons of coal and coke valued at \$4,888,084. During the same period, however, exports of coal and coke from the United States were reported as 27,307,307 tons, valued at \$118,956,108.

# Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

## Statistical Summary.

| PRODUCTION.                      |  | WEEK ENDING JAN. 18, 1919. |        |        |         | WEEK ENDING JAN. 11, 1919. |        |        |         |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| DISTRICT.                        |  | Ovens.                     | In.    | Out.   | Tons.   | Ovens.                     | In.    | Out.   | Tons.   |
| Connellsville                    |  | 19,692                     | 13,327 | 6,075  | 151,630 | 19,692                     | 13,327 | 6,075  | 141,460 |
| Lower Connellsville              |  | 17,459                     | 12,770 | 4,699  | 139,502 | 17,459                     | 12,770 | 4,699  | 129,906 |
| Totals                           |  | 37,051                     | 26,097 | 10,774 | 291,132 | 37,051                     | 26,097 | 10,774 | 271,366 |
| FURNACE OVENS.                   |  |                            |        |        |         |                            |        |        |         |
| Connellsville                    |  | 16,926                     | 11,402 | 5,524  | 128,828 | 16,926                     | 11,402 | 5,524  | 120,400 |
| Lower Connellsville              |  | 5,826                      | 2,784  | 3,042  | 31,694  | 5,826                      | 2,784  | 3,042  | 29,620  |
| Totals                           |  | 22,752                     | 14,186 | 8,566  | 160,522 | 22,752                     | 14,186 | 8,566  | 150,020 |
| MERCHANT OVENS.                  |  |                            |        |        |         |                            |        |        |         |
| Connellsville                    |  | 2,676                      | 2,125  | 551    | 22,702  | 2,676                      | 2,125  | 551    | 21,060  |
| Lower Connellsville              |  | 11,633                     | 9,956  | 1,647  | 108,108 | 11,633                     | 9,956  | 1,647  | 100,286 |
| Totals                           |  | 14,309                     | 12,111 | 2,198  | 130,810 | 14,309                     | 12,111 | 2,198  | 121,346 |
| SUMMARY                          |  |                            |        |        |         |                            |        |        |         |
| Coke, reduced to Coal Basis      |  |                            |        |        | 436,998 |                            |        |        | 407,049 |
| Raw Coal shipped                 |  |                            |        |        | 185,693 |                            |        |        | 170,915 |
| Aggregate Production, Coal Basis |  |                            |        |        | 622,691 |                            |        |        | 577,964 |

# RESCUE OF MEN FROM MT. BRADDOCK MINE WAS A GREAT FEAT

First Time Miners Have Been Brought to Safety Under Like Conditions.

## INSPECTOR J. E. STRUBLE

With Lenses and Buffing Teams Working 16 Hours Without Interruption; Preparations Under Way for a Resumption of Operations.

An unusual accident at the Mt. Braddock mine of W. J. Rainey on Monday resulted in the loss of the lives of two men and the temporary entrapment of six who were later rescued. A fire which had been smoldering in the slate dump on the surface near the pit mouth penetrated to the coal and caused a cave-in which killed a section of the mine with smoke and poisonous fumes. An inspection party of six men in the mine at the time were trapped behind the smoke cloud. Two men who volunteered to enter the mine to bring this party to safety were themselves asphyxiated as they were descending the slope and when brought to the surface were found to be beyond all efforts at restoration. The men who lost their lives in an effort to rescue their fellow workmen were: SAMUEL HARDY, Mount Braddock, married.

CLYDE FOLTZ, Dunbar, married. Of the six men in the mine John Cole and Herman Earhart were rescued Monday night, having been found about two miles down the slope from the pit mouth. Early Tuesday morning Elmer Mathews, assistant pit boss, Frank Largent, Charles Lurch and James Russell were found at a point in the mine about three miles distant from the pit mouth. It was about 4:30 o'clock Tuesday morning when Lurch and Matthews were located and about an hour and a half later the rescue teams found Largent and Russell. The men were conscious when found and were talking with each other. They said they had been unconscious but that fresh air which reached them revived them. The men said they had become bewildered when trapped in the mine and did not know exactly where they were.

In the rescue of the entrapped men was accomplished a feat without parallel in the history of rescue work in the mines of this country—that of bringing to safety half-conscious men, to whom it was necessary to fit gas masks while passing through a dense smoke cloud a mile or more in extent and filled with deadly carbon monoxide.

Practically the whole mine area, for a distance of more than three miles from the pit mouth, in which the rescuers worked, was more or less filled with noxious gases, the intake of the ventilating system being right by the side of the cave-in from the burning slate dump. As a result the gas-laden air was carried down the slope and up the return airway rendering the whole section in which the rescuers worked extremely dangerous.

When Chief Inspector J. E. Struble and Assistant Inspector Arkwright of the H. C. Frick Coke Company arrived on the scene Monday afternoon, with the Buffington and Leisenring rescue teams, comprising 20 men, J. Rainey was requested by the W. J. Rainey interests to take full charge of the situation, all the Rainey officials having by that time been badly gassed in efforts to rescue work and unable to proceed. Dividing his force into reliefs, Inspector Struble entered the mine at 6:30. He at once made provision for bratticing off the section of the mine where the fire was located and to carry air down the slope as the rescue party advanced in search of the entrapped men. For the first mile, and while in the vicinity of the fire, it was necessary to wear gas masks constantly owing to the high percentage of carbon monoxide in the air. After the party had advanced a mile, and the air became free of gas it was found safe to work without the masks.

# Production and Output.

## CONFIDENCE IN COKE TRADE IS REFLECTED IN PRODUCTION GAIN

Increase 20,000 Tons While Coal Output Was 24,000 Tons Heavier.

### LIFTING PRICE CONTROL

Now Serves as an Argument for Lower Prices With the Same Convenience That It Earlier Served to Keep Them Going Out of Buyers' Easy Reach.

A further gain, this time of 20,000 tons, in the production of coke is a reflection of the attitude of producers toward the market, which betokens their confidence in it and rather of factually disposing of the claim in certain quarters that "the bottom has dropped out."

The argument that suspension of government control would send prices to a dizzy height, as was urged with much emphasis and some cogency when the proposition was under consideration in Washington last month, now serves the very convenient purpose of those who believe that the termination of price regulation on February 1 should immediately operate to reduce prices very materially. The operators, having faith that the present lull in iron and steel, which affords opportunity for needed repairs, will be followed in early spring by a revival that will help both coal and coke sales, do not represent any break in the furnace coke market, although buyers are disposed to withhold orders for spot except at shaded prices.

Some "off grade" coke for heating purposes was sold during the past week at \$5.50, but such sales do not represent any break in the furnace coke market, although buyers are disposed to withhold orders for spot except at shaded prices.

### PRICE CONTROL FOR COAL AND COKE TO BE SUSPENDED FEB. 1

Anthracite Alone Excepted; Zone Restrictions to Be Lifted.

### CONTRACT RULES AMENDED

Cross-Hauling No Longer Prohibited; Oral Contracts Can Be Made; Those Written Need Not Be Filed With the Fuel Administration; No Time Limit.

By order of the Fuel Administration, issued last Friday, the zone regulations on coke and all coal except Pennsylvania anthracite would be suspended on February 1. The Fuel Administration also announced that on that date all price regulations, including "purchasing agents' commissions" and wholesale and retail margins on coke and all coal except Pennsylvania anthracite, will be suspended. These regulations are subject, of course, to reinstatement if price, wage, labor, production, or other conditions arise that require it.

"Among the reasons which prompted this determination," says the administration, "was the fact that the stocks of bituminous coal now on hand throughout the country are sufficient to provide consumers with bituminous coal and coke for the winter season, even if the mild weather thus far should be succeeded by a period of severe weather. The average stocks of bituminous coal for the country on the first day of January approximated seven weeks' supply; the storage on hand in the regions most remote from the mines being sufficient for twenty weeks."

In its announcement the Fuel Administration called special attention to the fact that the price established under the provisions of the Lever Act have been maximum prices, based on the cost of production rather than on quality of coal, and that in the return to normal a different relation between prices in the several fields, based as in normal times on quality of coal, may fairly be expected to obtain.

The Fuel Administration also stated that in the light of the so-called "Washington Wage Agreement" of October, 1917, whereby it was agreed to continue the wage scale then agreed upon during the war, but not beyond April 1, 1920, the wages of mine workers should not now be reduced and it is expected that whatever prices are asked or secured for bituminous coal between now and the promulgation of peace will be based upon the present wage scale.

Supplementary to the order withdrawing restrictions another order was issued by the Fuel Administration, effective on Saturday last, which abrogates several important regulations applying to the making of contracts for coal and coke. By the new order cross-hauling is no longer prohibited; the filing of contracts with the Fuel Administration is no longer required; the making of oral contracts is no longer prohibited.

Contract regulations remaining effective are: all coal shipped is subject to requisition and diversion; all contracts are subject to cancellation by the Fuel Administrator. An additional regulation that contracts shall be at government price in effect at date of shipment also remains as a precaution in case it should become necessary to reinstate prices on coke and bituminous coal, which, it has been announced, will be suspended February 1. A restriction that contracts shall not extend for a period of more than one year was previously withdrawn.

In lieu of the order of December 24, 1917, by which regulations were prescribed for the making of contracts by operators, producers and jobbers of coal and coke, as issued as Publication No. 16 of the Fuel Administration, which has been vacated, the following have been made and established as effective January 18, 1919:

"(1) Every contract for the sale of coal or coke made by an operator, producer, jobber, sales agent or purchaser.

RELATION OF ACCIDENTS  
To Increased Production to Be Subject of a Special Labor Inquiry.  
A special inquiry is being made by the State Department of Labor and Industry into the relation of accidents and the increased production in iron and steel plants in Pennsylvania, due to the demand for munitions the last two years. Figures are just beginning to be available which show the increase in Western Pennsylvania plants to have been immense.

The data is to be used in the form of a special report during the coming spring. It will follow the lines of former inquiries about accidents, but be more extensive and is expected to be a valuable contribution to the story of Pennsylvania's war activities.

Coal and Coke Importations.  
During 1917 the United States imported 1,255,557 gross tons of coal and coke valued at \$4,888,084. During the same period, however, exports of coal and coke from the United States were reported as 27,307,307 tons, valued at \$118,956,108.

## COAL AND COKE MAKE NEW HIGH PRODUCTION RECORDS IN 1918

The Former Estimated at 585,883,000 lbs. Latter at 56,670,000 Tons.

### MORE COAL THAN NEEDED

To Supply the Demands of Consumers; Supremacy of the Beehive Oven Lost to the By-Product, Perhaps Permanently, in Closing Months of Year.

According to statistics compiled by C. E. Leaser of the United States Geological Survey, the estimated production of 585,883,000 net tons of bituminous coal and lignite in the United States in 1918 sets a new high record, with an increase of 34,000,000 tons or 5.2 per cent over 1917. Tariff congestion and severe storms interfered with production in January and resulted in a production that month of 52,507,000 tons. From January to August, when the output was 55,322,000, production steadily mounted and from May to October inclusive no month recorded less than 50,000,000 tons output. Production in November declined to 44,332,000 tons due to decrease in demand following the signing of the armistice and because of the epidemic of influenza. Production in December declined to the lowest point in the year, 40,630,000 tons, lower in fact than any month in 1917. Production in 1918 was more than sufficient to meet the needs of the country. By November 11 the average stocks of the United States were sufficient for seven weeks and the cessation of war activities and warm weather in November and December have made it seem advisable to many consumers to begin using storage coal earlier than is usual.

Although the bituminous coal mines lost to the military service and to other lines of industry in 1917 and 1918 more than 125,000 men, the loss has been largely made up in numbers by the effectiveness, by addition to the forces, and it is not believed that for the country as a whole the number of men employed in 1918 will show any noticeable decrease below the 603,000 in 1917. It is estimated that the bituminous mines worked on an average 255 days in 1918, compared with 242 in 1917 and 230 in 1916.

The estimated production of bituminous coal, lignite and anthracite in the United States in 1918, compared with 1917, is given in net tons in the following:

|               | 1918        | 1917        |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Alabama       | 21,326,000  | 20,048,000  |
| Arkansas      | 2,328,000   | 2,144,000   |
| Colorado      | 12,485,000  | 15,483,000  |
| Georgia       | 1,091,000   | 1,178,000   |
| Illinois      | 21,262,000  | 20,193,000  |
| Indiana       | 27,325,000  | 26,540,000  |
| Iowa          | 3,240,000   | 3,065,000   |
| Kansas        | 2,292,000   | 2,185,000   |
| Kentucky      | 29,690,000  | 27,208,000  |
| Maryland      | 4,759,000   | 4,745,000   |
| Michigan      | 1,245,000   | 1,200,000   |
| Minnesota     | 5,605,000   | 5,571,000   |
| Montana       | 4,276,000   | 4,227,000   |
| New Mexico    | 4,241,000   | 4,008,000   |
| North Dakota  | 1,235,000   | 1,200,000   |
| Ohio          | 46,444,000  | 40,748,000  |
| Oklahoma      | 4,785,000   | 4,887,000   |
| Pennsylvania  | 183,712,000 | 172,148,000 |
| Tennessee     | 2,918,000   | 2,819,000   |
| Texas         | 2,280,000   | 2,256,000   |
| Utah          | 5,525,000   | 4,125,000   |
| Virginia      | 10,000,000  | 10,387,000  |
| Washington    | 4,035,000   | 4,016,000   |
| West Virginia | 21,250,000  | 20,442,000  |
| Wyoming       | 9,600,000   | 8,575,000   |
| Alaska        |             |             |
| Idaho         | 122,000     | 97,000      |
| Oregon        |             |             |
| South Dakota  |             |             |
| Total         | 585,883,000 | 581,792,000 |
| Pennsylvania  | 99,473,000  | 98,611,000  |
| Grand Total   | 585,350,000 | 581,102,000 |

Coke Production.

The production of coke in 1918 is estimated at 56,670,000 net tons, compared with 55,656,825 tons in 1917, an increase of 1,013,175 tons or 1.8 per cent. By-product coke production is estimated at 20,264,000 tons, an increase of 3,825,000 tons or 17 per cent compared with 1917. Beehive coke is estimated to have decreased 2,762,000 tons or 8 per cent from 33,167,543 tons in 1917 to 30,405,543 tons in 1918. The largest gain in output of by-product coke was in Ohio, 1,727,000 tons, followed by Pennsylvania with 595,500 tons. Indiana produced 2,370,000 tons of by-product coke, an increase of 229,000 tons. Colorado was added in 1918 to the list of states producing by-product coke with the starting up of the plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company at Pueblo.

Alabama and Utah and Washington were the only states to show increases in the manufacture of beehive coke. The largest and only important decreases were in Pennsylvania and Colorado where the installation of by-product ovens supplanted beehive ovens to a large extent in 1918. The beehive ovens in Oklahoma, idle for years were used in 1918 and are estimated to have produced nearly 45,000 tons of coke. In 1917 by-product coke represented 40 per cent of the total output; in 1918 45 per cent. In October the production of by-product coke exceeded that of beehive coke from that date forward it is expected that the proportion of coke from the new type of ovens will continue to increase. The year 1918 should be definitely and finally record the passing of the supremacy from the beehive to the by-product ovens.

The production of beehive coke in 1917 and the estimated production of 1918 is given herewith in net tons:

| State               | 1917       | 1918       |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| Alabama             | 2,151,828  | 2,566,000  |
| Colorado            | 1,112,449  | 771,000    |
| Georgia             | 39,589     | 24,000     |
| Kentucky            | 331,532    | 329,000    |
| New Mexico          | 57,679     | 688,000    |
| Ohio                | 14,678     | 132,000    |
| Oklahoma            |            | 45,000     |
| Pennsylvania        | 33,816,420 | 21,031,000 |
| Tennessee           | 376,038    | 419,000    |
| Virginia            | 1,304,230  | 1,355,000  |
| West Virginia       | 2,338,728  | 2,514,000  |
| Utah and Washington | 471,187    | 612,000    |
| Total               | 33,167,543 | 30,405,000 |

By-product coke production in net tons in the two years under consideration, that of 1918 being estimated, was as follows:

## PRICE CONTROL FOR COAL AND COKE TO BE SUSPENDED FEB. 1

Continued from Page One.

providing agent of coal or coke shall have the right to divert such coal or coke to any other party than the purchaser named in the contract; that such requisition may be made at any time during the continuance of the contract and prior to actual receipt and unloading of the coal or coke so requisitioned, at the point of ultimate destination by the person entitled thereto under the terms of the contract; that such requisition shall be made at the going government price in effect at the date of shipment, for the particular shipment of coal or coke so requisitioned, or, if on the date of such shipment there is no going government price for the coal or coke so requisitioned, then at the price at which such shipment has been consigned by the shipper thereof, and without other or further liability of the government or the requisitionee to either party to the contract than the payment of the price determined as hereinafter in this paragraph provided, and transportation and other like charges paid or accrued.

(4) All contracts for the sale of coal or coke are subject to cancellation and termination at any time by the President or by the United States Fuel administrator.

(5) Every such contract shall provide that the same shall be forthwith cancelled and of no further binding effect upon either party thereto upon receipt of a request or an order from the United States Fuel administrator for such cancellation, and that in case of such cancellation neither party to the contract shall be under any further liability to the other thereunder and that neither shall have any claim against the United States by reason of such contracts or the cancellation thereof.

(6) Every such contract shall provide that coal or coke deliverable thereunder shall be subject to requisition by the United States Fuel administrator or his representatives, including under the term "requisition" the right to divert such coal or coke to any other party than the purchaser named in the contract; that such requisition may be made at any time during the continuance of the contract and prior to actual receipt and unloading of the coal or coke so requisitioned, at the point of ultimate destination by the person entitled thereto under the terms of the contract; that such requisition shall be made at the going government price in effect at the date of shipment, for the particular shipment of coal or coke so requisitioned, or, if on the date of such shipment there is no going government price for the coal or coke so requisitioned, then at the price at which such shipment has been consigned by the shipper thereof, and without other or further liability of the government or the requisitionee to either party to the contract than the payment of the price determined as hereinafter in this paragraph provided, and transportation and other like charges paid or accrued.

(7) All contracts for the sale of coal or coke are subject to cancellation and termination at any time by the President or by the United States Fuel administrator.

### MOST PROSPEROUS YEAR

Traffic in 1918 Heavier Than Ever Before on I. C. V. Railway.

All officers and directors of the Indiana Creek Valley Railway company were re-elected at a meeting of the stockholders last night in the offices of C. F. Hood in the First National bank building. They are: James R. Gray, president; C. F. Hood, vice president; D. W. McDonald, secretary; J. J. Dougherty, treasurer and general manager. The other directors are J. R. Ray, S. F. Hood, J. D. Doherty, D. Sobell and George W. Campbell. Mr. Hood stated that the past year has been the most prosperous that the company has seen. The road saw a marked increase in traffic. A number of improvements were authorized at last night's meeting to meet further expected increases.

### COAL SALES APPROVED

United States Court Acts in Several J. V. Thompson Estate Deals.

Judge Charles P. Orr, in United States District court in Pittsburgh yesterday, confirmed three private sales of coal property and mining rights in the bankrupt estate of J. V. Thompson. The amount involved is \$1,276,102.97.

The first sale was consummated January 7, and covers 2,232 acres to James Edward Dorsey for \$1,450,000. The second was closed on the same date and covers 1,177 acres of coal land to H. G. Rockwell for \$450,638.50. The third sale covers several interests of Thompson lands in Greene and Fayette counties to several persons for \$65,869.44.

Coke Company Organizes. The Lincoln Coal & Coke company held its election last week at Scottsdale when the following directors were elected: B. F. Keister, A. C. Overholt, F. O. Keister, Albert Keister and C. H. Loucks. The officers were B. F. Keister, president; A. C. Overholt, vice president; F. O. Keister, treasurer; M. L. Hasness, assistant treasurer, and E. L. Stoner secretary.

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, January 18, 1919.

| Ovens          | In Works | Name of Operators | Address                               |
|----------------|----------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| MERCHANT OVENS |          |                   |                                       |
| 182            | 182      | Beatty            | MT. Pleasant Coke Co., Greensburg     |
| 180            | 180      | Bruhn Run         | MT. Pleasant Coke Co., Greensburg     |
| 180            | 180      | Chase             | Chase Coke Co., Greensburg            |
| 40             | 40       | Ellen No. 1       | Whyte Coke Co., Uniontown             |
| 50             | 50       | Ellen No. 2       | Whyte Coke Co., Uniontown             |
| 100            | 100      | Elm Grove         | W. J. Rainey, New York                |
| 110            | 74       | Port Hill         | W. J. Rainey, New York                |
| 10             | 10       | Franklin          | Summit-Cville Coke Co., Connellsville |
| 101            | 101      | Gilmore           | Gilmore Coke Co., Uniontown           |
| 88             | 77       | Graceland         | W. J. Rainey, New York                |
| 8              | 8        | Heisen            | Samuel I. Lohr, Youngwood             |
| 146            | 146      | Humphrey          | Hecia Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 42             | 42       | Intown            | Shannon Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown    |
| 40             | 40       | Magee             | Magee Coke Co., Uniontown             |
| 270            | 260      | Mr. Braddock      | W. J. Rainey, New York                |
| 210            | 210      | Mr. Pleasant      | MT. Pleasant Coke Co., Greensburg     |
| 32             | 32       | Myers             | Brownfield-Cville Coke Co., Uniontown |
| 33             | 33       | Neille            | Brown & Cochran, Dawson               |
| 50             | 50       | Palmer            | Newcomer Coke Co., Uniontown          |
| 110            | 50       | Paul              | W. J. Rainey, New York                |
| 160            | 400      | Revere            | W. J. Rainey, New York                |
| 34             | 40       | Shires            | South Fayette C. & C. Co., Uniontown  |
| 40             | 40       | Thomas            | Whyte Coke Co., Uniontown             |
| 67             | 43       | West Penn.        | West Penn Coke Co., Pittsburg         |
| 2,474          | 2,125    |                   |                                       |

| Ovens         | In Works | Name of Operators | Address                              |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| FURNACE OVENS |          |                   |                                      |
| 250           | 180      | Adelaide          | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 355           | 355      | Alverton          | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 397           | 121      | Baggaley          | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 300           | 350      | Bliner            | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 250           | 164      | Buckeye           | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 200           | 146      | Caumet            | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 401           | 401      | Central           | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 400           | 400      | Collier           | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 400           | 373      | Continental 1     | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 324           | 324      | Continental 2     | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 800           | 800      | Continental 3     | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 120           | 120      | Crossland         | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 332           | 312      | Davidson          | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 230           | 150      | Durphy            | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 373           | 373      | Frick Coke No. 1  | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 450           | 200      | Hecia No. 1       | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 850           | 260      | Hecia No. 2       | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 255           | 323      | Hostetter         | Hostetter-Cville Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 250           | 250      | Hunter            | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 506           | 506      | Kyle              | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 499           | 420      | Leisenring 1      | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 502           | 385      | Leisenring 2      | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 505           | 327      | Leisenring 3      | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 204           | 221      | Leith             | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 227           | 227      | Lement No. 1      | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 250           | 347      | Lement No. 2      | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 500           | 307      | Maunoth           | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 400           | 370      | Marguerite        | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 293           | 167      | Mutual            | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 255           | 110      | Ogilthorn         | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 228           | 202      | Oliver No. 1      | Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Pittsburg |
| 400           | 354      | Oliver No. 2      | Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Pittsburg |
| 300           | 292      | Oliver No. 3      | Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Pittsburg |
| 400           | 400      | Phillips          | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 442           | 331      | Redstone          | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 442           | 442      | Shoaf             | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 425           | 350      | Southwest 1       | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 400           | 400      | Southwest 2       | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 204           | 150      | Southwest 3       | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 501           | 648      | Standard          | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Danbar         |
| 110           | 110      | Stewart-Selway    | Junbar Furnace Co., Uniontown        |
| 80            | 63       | Stewart           | Stewart Iron Co., Uniontown          |
| 454           | 280      | Trutter           | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 250           | 165      | United            | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 250           | 250      | Valley            | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 98            | 98       | White             | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 352           | 352      | Whitney           | Hostetter-Cville Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 300           | 170      | Yann              | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 70            | 140      | Yorktown          | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 245           | 230      | Youngstown        | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg      |
| 16,926        | 11,402   |                   |                                      |

ESTABLISHED 1880 INCORPORATED 1894

## JOSEPH SOISSON

### FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Silica and Fire Clay

# BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens, Furnace and Glass House Material.

Ship on all railroads.

DAILY CAPACITY 300,000

DAVIDSON  
MOYER  
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LAYTON

EIGHT  
PLANTS:

KINGSTON  
ENAMEL  
WILLIAM  
COLUMBIA

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

## BALTIMORE & OHIO CAR ROBBERS ARE SENT TO PRISON

Sentences Ranging From Two Years Up Meled Into Seven in Somerset County Court.

Charged with breaking and entering freight cars of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and carrying away the contents, 14 prisoners, ranging from 14 to 31 years of age, were tried in the Somerset county courts and sentenced.

James Hutzell, William Lenhart, both 22 years old; George M. Wilderman, 21 years old, and John Lenhart, 24 years old, were sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 each and undergo imprisonment in the Western penitentiary for a period of not less than two years and a half nor more than three years. Howard Francis, 14 years old, was sentenced to the reform school at Morgantown. Charles and Harry Hutzell, aged 16 and 17 respectively, were sentenced to the Huntingdon reformatory. All of the defendants were former employees of the company at Sand Patch and made good wages.

Captain E. F. Ludwig, of the Baltimore & Ohio police, with headquarters in Connellsville, who, assisted by his police force, made the arrests, told how freight cars at Sand Patch and other points along the Connellsville division had been broken into and rifled of parts of their contents including merchandise and provisions.

### COAL OUTPUT GAINS

Estimated Production in Pennsylvania in 1918 Slightly Above 1917.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.—Pennsylvania coal production during 1918 is estimated at 272,375,714 net tons by officials of the state department of mines. It is estimated 99,514,334 tons were anthracite and 172,861,380 tons bituminous. The production in 1917 amounted to 271,519,710 tons.

# Boyts, Porter & Co.

## YOUGH PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

# Boyts, Porter & Co.

Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

## Producers Coke Company

Exclusive Selling Agents for 3,500,000 Tons Annually

### STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE

### FURNACE COKE.

THE BEST BRANDS IN THE REGION

Low Phosphorus Coke, Smelter, Foundry and Heating Coke and By-Product Coking Coal.

Offices—First National Bank Building, Uniontown, Pa.

M. M. COCHRAN, President. W. HARRY BROWN, Vice President. J. H. PRICE, Sec. and Treas.

## WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.

General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

### 6,000 Tons Daily Capacity. Individual Cars

#### YOUGHIOGHENY COAL

Steam Gas Coking

#### CONNELLSVILLE COKE

Furnace and Foundry Low Sulphur Hard Structure

Shipments via B. & O. R. R. and P. & L. E. R. R. and Connections  
N. P. Hyndman, Sales Agent, 511 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

C. M. WOLFF, General Sales Agent.

## Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.

### HIGHEST GRADE

# Connellsville Coke

### Furnace and Foundry Orders Solicited.

Branch Office, Union Arcade Building, Pittsburg, Penna.

TELEPHONE 600 GRANT.

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We do all kinds of Job Printing at our office from the visiting card to the finest commercial work. Try our printing.

THE COURIER COMPANY, 127 1-2 W. Crawford, Connellsville, Pa.







**The Weekly Courier.**Published at Conneltsville, Pa.,  
THE COURIER CO., Publishers.  
HENRY F. SNYDER,  
Editor and Publisher, 1879-1918.  
K. M. SNYDER,  
President.  
JAS. J. DRISCOLL,  
Vice-President, Business Manager  
and Treasurer.  
JOHN L. GARY,  
Managing Editor.Office, The Courier Building, 127 1/2 W.  
Crawford Avenue, Conneltsville, Pa.SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
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per copy.  
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READING NOTICE—Ten cents per  
line.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, '19.

**THE COAL MARKET.**

There is almost every element present in the coal situation which would tend to bring about the conditions of which the operators and jobbers complain.

In the first place, the production of coal during the past year under the stress of the war has been a record. The output of the industry was greater than in any previous year. Had the war continued, or which continued the country was making every preparation with feverish haste, and untiring energy, there would probably have been need for all the coal that was mined. The sudden coming of peace, almost two months before the close of the year, brought about a slowing down in all lines where coal is an important factor with the result that the country found it had a large surplus stock on hand.

The unusually mild winter has had the effect of reducing the demand for domestic coal and lessening the consumption in the industries and in transportation. Following the signing of the armistice the uncertainty as to the tenure of price regulation, and the very certain possibility of its termination being followed by a drop in prices, began at once to restrict spot buying and requirements on contracts. There have been less active demand from day to day since the war closed, price cutting has offered no inducement to movement, hence the effect of the formal notice of the withdrawal of the price restrictions on February 1 has been largely discounted.

These several factors, and the additional one of there being more producing mines in operation than ever before known in the history of the trade, have combined to bring about a depression that is extremely severe, when compared with the earlier war-time activity, and a condition that is without hope of early change for the better. Frankly speaking the outlook is not encouraging to the producer who clings to the belief that the depression is but temporary. The trade has been brought face to face with the transition from a war to a peace basis without having made preparation to meet it which is true of other industries as well as of the production of coal and coke.

It will take some time for the country to realize just what the present situation means; difficult to bring ourselves to understand that the prodigious business built up during the war can be cut in volume by half and still remain above the normal average. The coal and coke operators will have to meet without dodging the fact that some reaction must follow. As Roger Babson, the noted business statistician and forecaster says, "We should develop a sound and genuine optimism based on the equally certain fact that business can suffer a tremendous decline and at the same time continue in equal or greater volume than was enjoyed before the war."

Continued operation on the war-time schedule being plainly impossible the problem of the fuel producers is to adapt themselves to the changed conditions, through curtailment of production or otherwise, instead of trying to force a restoration of the market conditions prevailing under the abnormality of war-time. Fuel production is the basic industry of the country in peace as well as in war. As it was expanded to meet the exceptional demands of war so will it now have to be contracted in order that the demands of peace will not be over-supplied.

**THE PEOPLE'S VICTORY.**

The ratification of the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in all territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, is a victory for which the sovereign people of the nation alone can claim the credit. Men whose broad vision of the needs, ideals and aspirations of the people set them apart as real leaders have long ago sensed the drift of current thought and sentiment on this question, and have done much to shape public opinion for a final determination of the issue, but the time-serving politicians who trim sail to suit each prevailing wind, have no right, however vehemently or plausibly they may assert it, to claim either credit or honor for the result.

In the approval expressed by the people through their representatives in the state legislatures, there has been such unanimity that it is plain very serious thought has been given the question, from more than one point of view, and an uncompromising decision reached. Otherwise it would not appear possible that so overwhelming a movement in favor of the measure would have developed from a purely moral, a purely academic, a purely theoretical, a purely political, or a purely local consideration of the issue.

Having in recent years become an economic question, equal in importance as a moral question, the necessity for a solution of it has appealed with growing force to the hard common sense of a constantly increasing number of people. Many of these, in earlier years, the movement in so-called prohibition, were either indifferent or outspokenly antagonistic to it when asked to consider it

from the single standpoint of the advocates of that day. As the effects of intemperance upon industry became more noticeable and obliged employers to seek means for counteracting it, the attitude of many who had previously regarded the question as one affecting individuals only, rather than society as a whole, brought about a marked change in public sentiment. More accurate would it be to say, perhaps, that there was a crystallization of sentiment as to the desirability, and even the economic and industrial necessity, of radical measures to suppress the liquor traffic.

Incidentally the association of liquor with politics assumed such formidable proportions and developed such outrageous abuses, and so often thwarted the will of the people in the choice of men for office, that the elimination of this vicious factor in political activities has been declared by a vast body of voters and citizens as imperative in order to preserve the integrity of a free ballot.

This beneficial influence of the liquor traffic, for which the politicians are the most to blame, next to the effect of intemperance upon industry, has, in recent years, served to concentrate and strengthen the popular demand that it be bodily rooted out and its existence as a legalized industry be made to cease.

The people were slow to reach this conclusion, relying more on their own judgment as to a course of action than heedful of the counsel of prejudiced or partisan advisers, just as they were slow to recognize the wrong against Germany for her crimes and the wrong against the world for her methods of reasoning that rationalization of the amendment was needed, just as they were convinced of the justice of waging war against Germany, the people in the power of their might made their determination known.

"PUSHED OUT" GUARDSMEN.

There is nothing uncertain in the assertion of Colonel Millard D. Brown, a former officer of the 28th Division, that Colonel George E. Kemp, commander of the 110th Infantry, and other National Guard officers of the division were "pushed out" to make room for the advancement of young Regular Army officers, Colonel Brown was himself a victim of this system of relieving fighting officers and replacing them by West Pointers after the hard work of the campaign had been completed, and knows whereof he speaks.

There were so many instances, after the 28th Division arrived in France, where officers who had formerly served in the National Guard were removed and Regular Army officers given their places and rank, that they are being explained as mere coincidences. Neither will such an explanation suffice in the case of many National Guard officers, who, having led their units through the fiercest fighting of the war, were assigned to the Service of Supply after the armistice was signed, or in the case of others, were ordered home for honorable discharge or inactive duty. There is so intimate a connection between these incidents and the issuance of Secretary Baker's order stopping promotions with the signing of the armistice that the purpose to take care of Regular Army officers at the expense of the National Guard and Reserve officers is plain even to non-military persons. That the officers who were thus arbitrarily stripped from their old commands regard it as unfair and unjust is not surprising.

We in the home of the 110th Regiment know that certain officers who proved their efficiency and bravery in the important actions in which the 28th Division took a prominent part, were permitted to go only so far in their advancement. Major Mark W. Went overseas in command of a battalion, was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and after brilliant service at the fighting front, was sent home presumably to organize another regiment. Brigadier General Coulter, former commander of the "Fighting Tenth," went overseas in command of a brigade, only to be assigned to duty in the port of Havre without opportunity to go to the front. As soon as the armistice was signed he was ordered home and discharged. His brother, Lieutenant Colonel Henry W. Coulter, was transferred to the 109th Infantry, the Pennsylvania National Guard regiment of which Colonel Brown was the commander, and he, too, was sent home shortly after the armistice was signed. Similar disposition was made of other National Guard officers, so many, in fact, that there is abundant evidence to support the allegations of Colonel Brown and just as many reasons why these officers have proper cause for resentment at the treatment they have received at the hands of the War Department.

If as Colonel Brown very plainly intimates, the heavy loss of the 110th Infantry resulted "through brigade headquarters falling down" at a critical moment in an engagement, although the brigade commander, a Regular Army man, was absolved from blame by the division commander, also a Regular Army man, there is need that a more thorough investigation should now be made than was conducted by the court of inquiry in the field. If the War Department seeks not only to deprive officers outside of the regular establishment of the honors and credit due them, but also to condone inefficiency and blunders alleged to have been committed by favorites in that establishment, the people whose sons and friends suffered death or wounds in consequence, should know upon whom to place the blame.

The murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the Spartacist leaders, by the Berlin mob, moves German newspapers to declare that "such summary judgments have ordinarily been foreign to the German manner of thinking." Perhaps foreign to the manner of thinking in Berlin, but not foreign to the German manner of acting in Belgium, France, Poland and Rumania.

It is glorious news that some soldiers friends are receiving these days in the form of messages from or the actual return home of boys who had been mourned as dead or incorrectly included in the lists of the missing in action. May there be many instances of these happy surprises.

**"FREE" GAS FOR THE CITY.**

An interesting point is raised by the request of the city authorities to the Fayette County Gas company to supply natural gas free of charge to the building erected under the eastern approach to the Young bridge.

Under the terms and conditions of the franchise by which the gas company occupies the street the city is entitled to gas for use in the municipal buildings. Since that obligation was imposed by the authorities and accepted by the predecessor of the present gas company, very great changes have come about with respect to the use and conservation of natural gas and the regulations under which it is supplied. Until the Fuel Administration extended its activities to include the control of natural gas nothing had occurred to call into question the right of the city to demand that the terms of the original franchise be adhered to or to release the gas company from the obligation to comply therewith.

When, however, the Fuel Administration, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by Congress, recently issued an order prescribing the rules under which licenses would be issued to natural gas companies, and more recently issued orders requiring certain measures of conservation in the use of gas to be practiced by all consumers, and specifically mentioning the users of so-called "free gas," a condition developed which gives new aspect to the respective rights and obligations of the city and the gas company in the matter of a further extension of free service to the municipality.

Under the orders of the Fuel Administration the gas company would evidently feel that it is justified in refusing to furnish more free gas, if indeed it does also consider that under these orders it would have the authority to discontinue free service altogether.

Whether, therefore, the Fuel Administration has the power, in the exercise of gas conservation, to invalidate the franchise contract by depriving the city of either its present service, or an extension of it as the needs require, is the point raised by the present situation.

Even if the Fuel Administration has such power, which may be reasonably called into question, it will not have it except for a comparatively short period, the general understanding being that this control body will cease its functions altogether not later than April 1 next. In that event the status existing between the municipality and gas company at the time of the granting of the franchise would be restored and the city be in position to demand all its rights thereunder.

Under the circumstances the gas company might find it the better policy to rely less upon the temporary right it enjoys under the Fuel Administration orders than upon adhering to both the letter and spirit of the grant conferred upon it by the municipality. With equal fairness the city ought to adopt measures that will prevent the wasteful use of a form of fuel that must be conserved for the convenience and comfort of all the people.

**THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND GERMANY.**

That there will be practical difficulties, if not indeed real dangers, in an attempt to maintain the peace of the world through the formation of a superstate to be known as a league of nations, few who have studied the subject will deny. One of these difficulties presents itself when contemplating the consequences of limiting the membership in the league to the nations engaged against Germany in the recent war. The peril involved in such a situation have been clearly set forth by a member of the peace commission, who says:

"The exclusion of Germany with her millions of population from the league simply provides a powerful nucleus toward which may drift all the world left outside the league, including Russia. Russia in her present state is unfit to enter the drawing room of civilization, and Germany, also left outdoors, will find in her a boon companion. There is also in China another possible uninvited leaguer. Leaving Germany out may do more damage than good to the cause of enduring peace."

As the league of nations, when formed, guarantees the peace of the world, Germany benefits along with the rest and can well afford to dispense with further worry about her army and navy, or other armies or navies. She can focus her energies upon the pursuit of peace.

"It will not surprise me at all to see Germany increase many times over her ability in commerce and industry as shown in the past, and she will be the buyer of raw materials from all parts of the world. Give the Germans work and they are contented. Which ever way one contemplates them, as a rallying center for the discards of the league of nations or an industrious entity enjoying the peace benefits provided by the league, Germany will be heard from again, no matter what indignities the victors assess for her to pay."

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**THE LEGISLATURE AND ITS DUTIES.**

The magnificent part Pennsylvania has had in the Great War, both as furnished by its industries and by the valor of its sons on the battlefields of France and in guarding the high seas from the depredations of the Hun, will no doubt stimulate the present session of the Legislature to make the welfare of the Imperial Commonwealth, and the great task of readjusting business and industry to a peace basis, its first consideration and its highest duty.

Since the last meeting of the General Assembly many questions have arisen upon which men in public life must take a broader view if they would bring themselves to act in consonance with the spirit of progress which dominates the present age. The party partisanship which has unfortunately stood in the way of a wise solution of problems that are of vital public concern must give place to an enlightened statesmanship, otherwise the present session will fail to measure up to its opportunities and its duties.

Among the more important problems to be considered, in accordance with advanced ideas and the new needs of the government and the people of the state, are education, revision of the constitution, care of the returning soldiers, prohibition, equal suffrage, state income, good roads, relations of labor and industry, municipal government and various other matters of public interest which have been thoughtfully studied by Governor-elect Sproul and were clearly and ably set forth in his message.

With a preponderant Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature and a Republican Governor who was elected by a great majority, the responsibility for wise legislation rests with the party that has long been pre-eminent in Pennsylvania.

The problems before the Legislature deserve to be met in a way that will best serve the interests of the state as a whole and contribute most to the permanent progress of our people. In this respect we believe the expectations of the citizenship generally will suffer no disappointment.

Pennsylvania is particularly fortunate in its representation in the present session. Both Senator Crow, with a long legislative experience and an acquaintance with the needs of the people and the great problems pressing for solution, and our district Representative, who have a comprehensive sense of the obligations resting upon them, and may be depended upon to discharge them fully and conscientiously.

**A STRONG CABINET.**

Governor-elect Sproul is giving conclusive evidence that his administration is to be in harmony with the dignity and importance of the great state of Pennsylvania. He has made it plain that there is to be no trafficking for political partisan advantage; no effort at purely political expediency; no rewarding of political friends at the expense of the efficiency of his administration or to the discredit of the state.

Mr. Sproul's cabinet, so far as its membership has been announced, is probably one of the strongest called to counsel with and assist a governor of Pennsylvania for many years. The members are Republicans without factional alliances and citizens of high standing and good repute in their respective neighborhoods. Several of them are lawyers of recognized ability and all of them have engaging qualities as men.

Cyrus E. Woods of Westmoreland county, who is to be continued as secretary of the commonwealth, has had a broad experience in public affairs and as representative of our nation at the court of Spain. Mr. Shaffer, who is to be attorney general, is a familiar figure in the law courts of the state, and John S. Fisher of Indiana county, who is to be commissioner of banking, is both a lawyer and banker of high standing.

That the affairs of the important Department of Agriculture may be administered along lines of greater usefulness to the farmers of the state, Professor Rasmussen, dean of the agricultural department of Pennsylvania State College, who is familiar with the needs of the farmers of the state, has been chosen as secretary. The minor appointments made by the incoming governor show discrimination in his choice of men, a determination to surround himself with capable men, thereby to keep his pledge to the people that his administration shall be one that will promote the best interests of the Imperial Commonwealth.

**INCOME TAX RETURNS.**

From the experience many people had last year, because they delayed until the last moment filing their income tax returns, prudence would dictate that it is not now too early to begin preparations for making out this blank form.

The measure now before Congress will make material amendment in the existing law but there are certain fundamentals that will remain unchanged. For instance, the information required of taxpayers will be the same as required under the old law. How to compile a correct statement of gross income, which after the deductions provided by law forms the basis of taxable liability, is the problem citizens will have to wrestle with just as they did a year ago unless they begin early to assemble the data.

Assuming that the exemption limits of \$1,000 for single and \$2,000 for married persons, will be the same under the new law, the war-time wages and profits of the past year will greatly increase the number of persons subject to the provisions of the income tax law. That being the case many wage earners, farmers and tradesmen will be under the necessity this year of making out a tax return.

The method by which both the gross and net income can be ascertained have been explained in very minute detail in the columns of The Courier by Collector Drelwally. A careful study of the directions given will enable any person to arrive at an understanding of just what is required and how to proceed.

**LIEUT. SHOWALTER WRITES OF MASS IN UNDERGROUND CHAPEL.**

Lieut. Officer, Nephew of Local Resident, Presides at Organ for the Occasion.

Writing to a relative here, Lieut. Maurice A. Showalter of the 304th Ammunition Train, tells of presiding at the organ at mass in the underground chapel of the Verdun citadel. Lieutenant Showalter, whose home is in Latrobe, has a number of friends and relatives here. A part of the letter follows:

"Now that the big scrap is over we are enjoying a welcome breathing spell. Our present location is only a half hour's walk from Verdun and needless to say all of us have taken advantage of our proximity to such a historic town and have seen its many points of interest.

"Last Sunday the Catholic boys of the regiment had the opportunity of hearing mass in the underground chapel of the Verdun citadel. The mass was especially for the American soldiers, although quite a few Polish and French soldiers were present. Your nephew had the honor of officiating at the small organ.

"Now that the censorship regulations have been lifted perhaps you would like to hear a few details of our experiences that we have hitherto been forbidden to relate. The Ammunition Train sailed from Philadelphia the afternoon of July 14 and after rounding the coast of New Jersey landed north to Halifax where a great assemblage of troop ships was gathered. We sailed from Halifax harbor one day later, 23 ships strong, four abreast, with the flag in the center. I shall never forget the wonderful sight that such a formidable collection of ships presented. On both banks of the troop ships were the destroyers, ever vigilant for the treacherous submarines.

"As we neared the Irish coast we had an encounter with two submarines, one of which was accounted for; the other escaped. Our ship docked at Liverpool, England, on July 31 and after a week's rest in England at the Ramsey Rest camp we crossed the Channel and landed at Le Havre. During the last 10 days of the war we were at the Verdun sector. I shall never forget the poor fellow, a victim of a hand grenade, that was carried off the field. On well, it is all over now and we are patiently awaiting 'tag' when our hopeful eyes shall behold the Statue of Liberty."

**TACKLES WRONG MAN**

Rockwood Black-Hander Lands in Hospital as Result of Holdup.

Tony Siciliano, a middle aged Italian residing at Rockwood, was admitted to the Allegheny hospital in Cumberland early this morning suffering from bullet wounds received when he was shot by a one-legged Italian shoemaker of Rockwood.

According to word received at the hospital Siciliano had requested the men who shot him to give him \$700. It is said he sent word in the form of a black-hand letter. The shoemaker was supposed to meet Siciliano at 9 o'clock last night and when he failed to appear at the appointed hour Siciliano went to his home. The shoemaker had previously secured permission to carry a gun, as he feared violence from Siciliano. On entering the shoemaker's home Siciliano went to his bedroom, started to choke him and was just about to stab him, when the shoemaker pulled out a revolver and fired five times, two of the bullets striking Siciliano in the chest. Hope is entertained for his recovery.

Siciliano was treated several years ago when he attempted to stab D. P. Zimmerman, coal operator, when he refused to give him money.

**PROVIDES SPECIAL TRAIN**

Pennsylvania Aids Dying Man When He Misses Connections.

When a Pennsylvania train on which J. C. Shindelacker, who was critically ill, was being brought to his home here from the Cresson sanitarium, arrived in Greensburg Thursday too late to make connection with the train leaving Greensburg for Conneltsville, the railroad company provided a special train for the young man, who was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. P. B. Chittister and his sister, Mrs. W. R. Wareham.

The train arrived here at 6:59 P. M. shortly after the arrival of the regular train. The young man died this morning.

**PAY FOR TEACHERS**

Lower Tyrone Board Votes Remuneration for Attending Meeting.

At a meeting of the Lower Tyrone township school board on Saturday the board decided to pay a day's salary to all teachers in the township who attend the educational meeting to be held in Uniontown on Saturday, January 25. This is the first board in the county to take such action.

County Superintendent of Schools John S. Carroll said that it was likely that other boards would do likewise. All directors in the county must attend the meeting. They will be allowed \$2 and mileage.

**ROUTED PURSUERS**

Forefinger Is Arrested, However, for Flirting Gun on Crawford Avenue.

Peter Friseno, arrested for shooting a gun on the Crawford avenue bridge on Saturday night, was released on a plea of self defense.

It was claimed that the man was being chased by three colored men and fired the shots to prevent further annoyance. Constable Rottler made information against the man before Alderman Fred Munk.

Wed in Cumberland.

William Earl Humbert of Quincy, Ill., and Blanche Gertrude Helms of Conneltsville, were granted a license to wed in Cumberland.

**15TH REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS LISTED FOR EARLY RETURN.**

Date Not Fixed But Is Expected to Sail Within Next Three Weeks; In Service Eighteen Months.

It was noted in The Courier some days ago that the 15th Regiment of Engineers, to which a number of Conneltsville boys belong, would be ordered home shortly. On Saturday the War Department announced a list of organizations for early convey home, the 15th Regiment being among them. The regiment, which consists of 48 officers and 1,415 men, will be returning complete. The date of embarkation at a French port is not known but it is thought the regiment will sail some time within the next three weeks.

The 15th Engineers laid the first American railroad in France, starting it at Basens, and also built the first bridge along the coast.



## HUNDREDS OF FIREMEN GATHER HERE TO HONOR DEAD; PLACE FOR NEXT CONVENTION UNDECIDED

Sacrifices of Western Pennsylvania Organization Extolled at Memorial Service in High School Auditorium; 55 Names on Roll, of Whom 21 Gave Lives in Service; List Incomplete; Well-known Men Speak.

### MEYERSDALE HOPES TO BE HOST NEXT SUMMER

Annual memorial services for the members of the Western Pennsylvania Firemen's Association, who died in the world war and other departed firemen were held Sunday afternoon in the high school auditorium. There were approximately 300 firemen of the different companies in the association present. The firemen went to the high school in a body and sat in a reserved section.

The annual services have always previously been held during the summer convention, but last year the gathering was cancelled on account of the war. The memorial services were the only part of the convention program not abandoned and it was determined to hold the exercises here. The stage was beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns. Flags of the Allied nations adorned conspicuous places.

Attorney John Duggan, Jr., delivered the eulogy. He called attention to the fact that when the roll of departed members had been read it contained the names of 54 civilians and 21 soldiers, compiled from complete reports of 50 companies only. As there are 126 companies in the organization, Attorney Duggan said that when a complete record is filed "you men will find that your organization has played a big part in this war."

"This sacrifice is for a greater debt than we can ever pay," said Mr. Duggan. "We don't forget those boys. We realize they have done for us something greater than lies within our power to repay by simply holding annual memorial services."

"From now on memorial services are going to take on a different meaning. People are going to look at these things from a new viewpoint. When you come in to do honor to your departed brother it is going to come from the heart."

The memorial address was delivered by Wooda N. Carr of Uniontown. William H. Sharak, secretary of the firemen's association, also made an address. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. G. L. C. Richardson. The following band furnished music. Vocal selections were given by a quartet and Robert Werner sang a solo. William E. DeBolt, of this city, and president of the firemen's association, presided.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Western Pennsylvania Firemen's Association held Saturday night in the home rooms in the West Side, it was decided that if Meyersdale did not want to sponsor the coming convention this summer, Connellsville could have the place for the convention.

No definite decision on the place for the convention was reached.

Meyersdale was represented by Fireman Bradburn, who said the members of the companies at that place were in favor of entertaining the convention. He said the firemen would hold a meeting immediately and determine what they intended doing.

The convention was to have been held at Meyersdale last year but it was cancelled on the request of the Fuel Administration. The Meyersdale company lost quite a sum of money preparing for its guests and if the firemen there do not wish to attempt holding the convention this year the big time will be in this city.

The Meyersdale firemen will announce their decision relative to the convention at a meeting of the Board of Control to be held in Swiserve next month.

There were 32 companies of the association represented at the meeting. Nearly all the officers were present. The meeting was presided over by Vice President Martin Kline of Stowe town.

R. H. Graham of Butler and Ira M. Rhodes of New Castle, both members of paid fire departments, asked the association to endorse an act to be presented to the next legislature, under which a two platoon system would become effective in third class cities.

The organization went on record as heartily in favor of the act, which would mean that in cities like Connellsville firemen would work in 12 hour shifts, day and night. Although the firemen would be off duty for 12 hours they would be obliged to answer all calls should any occur.

After the other routine business of the committee had been transacted, the firemen adjourned to the Slavish hall where a social session was held.

#### William T. Semans.

William Thomas Semans, 50 years old, well known resident of Morgantown, died Saturday afternoon following an illness of pneumonia. The deceased was the only son of George W. and Nancy Semans and had spent his entire life at Morgantown. For many years he was engaged in the lumber business.

#### Rev. Brickley Dies.

Rev. Don E. Brickley, pastor of the United Evangelical church at Ligonier, died Saturday afternoon following an illness of pneumonia. The deceased was the only son of George W. and Nancy Semans and had spent his entire life at Morgantown. For many years he was engaged in the lumber business.

### The Grim Reaper

#### MRS. MARY J. STONE.

Mrs. Mary Jones Stone, 66 years old, wife of John B. Stone, died Wednesday morning at her home at Brownsville following an illness of influenza. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence with interment in Reisterstown cemetery.

#### MISS MARY HILDOCK.

Miss Mary Hildock, 14 years old, died Wednesday evening at her home at Logan's crossing, following a five weeks' illness. The deceased was a daughter of Paul and Mary Hildock, and was a member of St. John's Episcopal church in the West Side. In addition to her parents she is survived by three brothers, Paul, Joseph and John Hildock, all at home.

#### MRS. JAMES PEARSON.

Following an illness of influenza-pneumonia Mrs. Kate Pearson, 28 years old, wife of James Pearson, died at her home in East Millsboro. She had been a member of the Methodist Protestant church at that place. In addition to her husband she is survived by three sons, her parents and the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Lucy Singer, North Carolina; Mrs. Mollie Mitchell, Perry; Mrs. Ethel Lawton, Uniontown; Misses Opal and Nazmie Cole and Frank Cole, all of Perry, and Edward Cole, Akron, Ohio.

#### DR. T. M. THOMPSON.

Rev. Dr. T. M. Thompson, a prominent clergyman of Western Pennsylvania, and a former pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Uniontown, died Thursday night at his home in Pittsburgh of paralysis. Dr. Thompson had been an invalid for several years and had been seriously ill since last Tuesday. On account of his health he retired from active service about seven years ago.

#### MRS. REBECCA STITT.

Mrs. Rebecca Stitt, 81 years old, died Thursday at the home of her son-in-law, F. P. Truesdale, of Pittsburgh, formerly of Uniontown.

#### GEORGE W. HORNER.

George W. Horner, father of Dr. Carl S. Horner of Connellsville, and a retired business man of Millsboro, Washington county, died at his home there yesterday following a stroke of paralysis on Tuesday. He was 83 years old. With the death of Mr. Horner there passed another of the few old-time drovers—men who many

### Coal Freight Rates.

| TO EASTERN PORTS.                |        | ORIGINATING DISTRICT. |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Rate per Gross Ton of 2,540 lbs. |        | Connellsville         |        |
| Baltimore, Md.                   | \$1.50 | Fairmont              | \$2.30 |
| Chester, Pa.                     | 2.70   | Greensburg            | 2.40   |
| Harrisburg, Pa.                  | 2.20   | Latrobe               | 1.80   |
| Johnstown, Pa.                   | 1.90   |                       |        |
| Lebanon, Pa.                     | 2.50   |                       |        |
| New York, N. Y. (8th St.)        | 2.80   |                       |        |
| New York, N. Y. (Bklyn.)         | 2.50   |                       |        |
| Philadelphia                     | 2.60   |                       |        |
| Sparrows Point                   | 2.40   |                       |        |
| Stanton, Pa.                     | 2.20   |                       |        |
| South Bethlehem, Pa.             | 2.70   |                       |        |
| Syracuse, N. Y.                  | 2.70   |                       |        |
| To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. & O.    |        |                       |        |
| Greenwich, local                 | 2.85   | 2.30                  | 2.35   |
| Greensboro, export               | 2.90   | 2.35                  | 2.40   |
| South Amboy, F. O. R. vessels    | 2.55   | 2.40                  | 2.35   |
| Harrisburg Cove                  | 2.40   | 2.45                  | 2.30   |
| Greenville                       | 2.40   | 2.45                  | 2.30   |
| Canlon, local                    | 2.25   | 2.20                  | 2.15   |
| Canlon, Baltimore, export        | 2.15   | 1.95                  | 1.75   |
| To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O.    |        |                       |        |
| St. George Coal Piers            | 2.40   | 2.45                  | 2.30   |
| St. George for Export            | 2.45   | 2.50                  | 2.35   |
| Philadelphia Coal Piers          | 2.35   | 2.20                  | 2.10   |
| Philadelphia for Export          | 2.20   | 2.05                  | 1.90   |
| Curtis Bay Piers                 | 2.35   | 2.20                  | 2.10   |
| Curtis Bay for Export            | 2.25   | 2.10                  | 2.00   |

The rate from points on the Monongahela Railway in the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania state line to Johnstown is \$1.40 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Latrobe groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination. The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; from points on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston points on the Monongahela River railroad.

| TO WESTERN PORTS.              |        | ORIGINATING DISTRICT. |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs. |        | Connellsville         |        |
| Canton, O.                     | \$1.40 | Upper                 | \$1.50 |
| Chicago, Ill.                  | 1.50   | Lower                 | 1.60   |
| Cleveland, O.                  | 1.50   |                       | 1.60   |
| Columbus, O.                   | 1.50   |                       | 1.70   |
| Detroit, Mich.                 | 1.50   |                       | 2.00   |
| Indiana Harbor, Ind.           | 1.50   |                       | 2.50   |
| Toledo, O.                     | 1.50   |                       | 1.90   |
| Youngstown, O.                 | 1.40   |                       | 1.40   |
| Lake Ports                     | 1.30   |                       | 1.35   |

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburgh District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsdale; south to and including Brownsville and Ruffsdale on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and south to and including Brownsville on the New York Central line.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston except Brownsville and all Monongahela River railroad points; New York Central points east of Dickerson Run, including Connellsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

## TAYLOR COAL & COKE CO. STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE COKE

Uniontown Pennsylvania

## CHARLES LONG RETURNS WITH LEG MISSING BUT WITH BIG FUND OF THRILLING STORIES

Company E Soldier Bombed  
While on House-top  
Watching Battle.

### NEAR DEATH AS A RUNNER

Charles Long, son of Superintendent William F. Long of the Uniontown division of the West Penn. Railways company, is at a debarkation hospital in New York, minus the right leg, as the result of infection following an injury to the member at the front. Long was a member of Company E, 110th Infantry. He enlisted when he was 17 and now is only 18. His father and mother have just returned from a visit with Charles at the hospital.

At the time Long was injured neither Company E nor Company D was in action. Long, who at the time was a runner standing on a house-top, along with several others, watching other companies of the regiment going forward in waves against the Germans. As they watched a German airplane passed over and dropped a bomb. The missile landed squarely on the house, demolishing it. As Long went down in the debris he clasped his hands over his face and this saved it and at the same time he was able to breathe. His leg was

broken in the crash—a compound fracture. The surgeon at first told Long that his leg would be two inches shorter than the other. The infection developed and it was necessary to amputate the member above the knee. At the hospital in New York the young man had submitted to a second operation.

This was not the soldier's only thrilling experience. On another occasion he and two other runners started with messages. They were gone but a few steps when Long's companions were shot down by snipers. Long dropped flat and by crawling on his face succeeded in reaching his destination, a thousand yards distant, and returning safely. He was so exhausted that he was given a three-day rest. On another day Long, John Malek and a boy from Indiana started, he said, to deliver messages. Almost immediately Malek and the Indiana boy were shot down. Long again escaped. So excellent is the treatment accorded the returned wounded soldier that Charles is not in a hurry to leave. Every day gifts are received, he told his parents. Before the operation he was taken to the stock exchange. While he was there somebody passed a hat and when the soldier left \$55 in cash was thrust into his hand.

Long enlisted at Mount Pleasant, which formerly was his home.

years ago drove great herds of stock over the National Pike to Cumberland, Md. In later years Mr. Horner conducted a store at Millsboro. His wife is dead. He leaves three sons and a daughter. Dr. Horner, of this city; R. E. Horner, New Kensington; Irwin Horner, Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Olive Phillips, who lived with her father.

#### MRS. SUSAN WALKER.

CONFLUENCE, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Susan Walker, one of the oldest and most respected women of this place, died Thursday afternoon at her home here after a several weeks' illness of a complication of diseases. She was the widow of John A. Walker and was a life long member of the Lutheran church and a most consistent, conscientious Christian. She was an affectionate mother, a good neighbor and friends to all. She is survived by three sons—Thomas K. Puffin of this place; Benton Puffin, Canton, O., and J. B. Walker, Republic.

#### JAY C. SHINDELDECKER.

Following a lingering illness Jay C. Shindeldecker, 21 years old, died Saturday at the home of his mother, Mrs. P. B. Chubister in Baldwin avenue. The deceased was a former member of Company D, leaving here with the company when it left for Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga. He was discharged on account

of his health.

The deceased was born at Brookville, Pa., February 25, 1897, and had resided in Connellsville for some time past. Following his illness he was taken to the Cresson sanitarium, and accompanied by his mother and his sister, Mrs. Wareham, he returned to his home here on Thursday night. Mr. Shindeldecker was at one time a Pennsylvania railroad employee and later drove a truck for J. C. Packman, the furniture man. In addition to his widow, Mrs. Edith Buttermore Shindeldecker, he is survived by his parents and one sister.

#### MRS. ROSA HARRISON.

Mrs. Rosa Harrison, 35 years old, wife of B. E. Harrison of Brownsville, died Thursday night in the Brownsville General hospital of pneumonia.

#### JAMES STARR.

Following an illness of nine weeks, James Starr, 72 years old, died Thursday night at his home in West Brownsville.

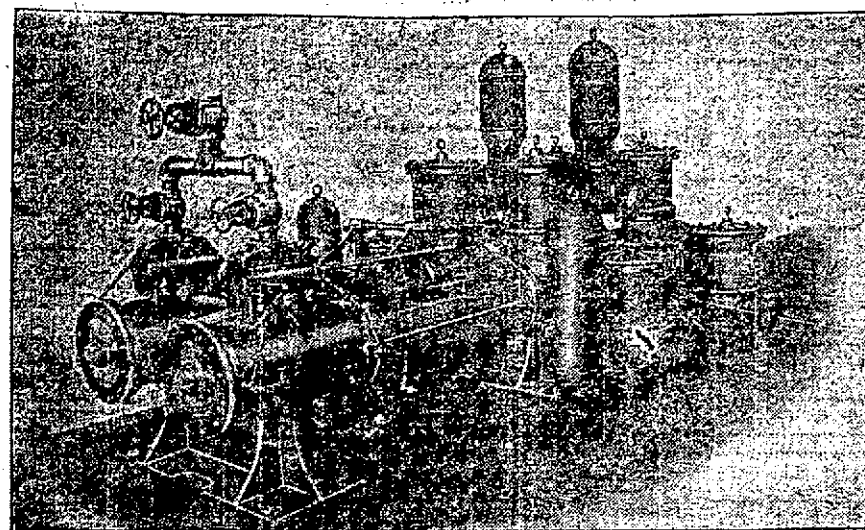
#### MRS. MARY SENEFF.

Following an illness of heart trouble and complications, Mrs. Mary Seneff, 86 years old, died Friday morning at 10 o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Hensel, near Mill Run. The interment will be

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|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|
| Plants 2 and 3.....        | 800    | Plants 1, 2 and 3.....        | 550    |
| Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., |        | Cascade Coal & Coke Co.,      |        |
| Plants 1, 2 and 3.....     | 1,105  | Tyler and Sykesville Wks.,    | 800    |
| Austin Coal & Coke Co.,    |        | H. C. Price Coke Co.,         |        |
| Plants 2 and 3.....        | 428    | Torkrun, Shout and Bimer..... | 1,000  |
| Colonial Coke Company,     |        | Struthers Coal & Coke Co.,    |        |
| Smuck.....                 | 100    | Fairbank Works.....           | 150    |

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"See in town, Honey"

Ask Your Grocer.

Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour



## ENTERTAINMENT IS URGENT NEED FOR SOLDIER PATIENTS

Army Hospital at Markleton Provided With Every Other Requirement.

## AIDS IN THEIR RECOVERY

Two Hundred Are There and More Are Coming. All Tubercular 75 Per Cent Will Recover Under Proper Conditions. Public Can Help.

With 200 patients and more to arrive at the United States General Hospital No. 17 at Markleton, Pennsylvania, the need for entertainment is being made and every possible aid is being done by the hospital to give the patients the very best of care and medical attention. They are under the care of expert medical men and while the patients are all victims of tuberculosis a number have been completely cured and discharged from the hospital. Captain Joseph Walsh of Philadelphia, the new commanding officer at the hospital, has an international reputation as a specialist on the subject of tuberculosis and tuberculosis of the lungs.

In addition to the patients there are 110 corps men, about 25 nurses, 20 physicians and the same number of officers.

Many forms of amusement, as well as reconstruction work have been provided for the soldiers, but what is needed mostly to cheer them up, especially those who cannot leave the hospital, is entertainment. The inability to secure entertainers is due in part to the convenience of the running of trains to and from Markleton.

Following a conference with R. A. Venable, Y. M. C. A. secretary at the hospital on Monday afternoon, Mrs. M. Smith and Miss Catherine Foley, representing a committee who were in charge of a meeting and who also put on a moving picture show here for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A., decided to turn over the proceeds of a sum of about \$200, to Mr. Venable, the Y. M. C. A. secretary at the hospital, who will use the money for entertainment purposes only. This will help but much more is needed.

A visit to this wonderful hospital is worth while and at the same time is appreciated by the soldiers. After being in the hospital for a short time one is impressed by the good fellowship and spirit that prevails among the officers and soldiers. They are a jolly lot. Only five per cent of the soldiers are given a furlough at the same time. Many have been here for a long time. No patient county boys have as yet been removed to this hospital.

The sanitarium, which was leased by the government for a hospital, is situated on a picturesque slope in the Allegheny mountains and is a very imposing structure. The buildings, in use at the present time consist of the old sanitarium, a two-story bungalow, 60 feet square, and one 20-foot one-story bungalow, used now as nurses quarters; three temporary type "K" outside wards and a room for the patients in the hospital building are on the two porches of the north and south wings.

A large room formerly used as a ladies' parlor, has been converted into a recreation room and library and it is there that the soldier boys assemble to spend very pleasant evenings.

There are a number of musicians among the boys and with a piano and several talking machines there is plenty of music and with vocal and instrumental. The room is large and cheerful and is comfortably heated with a big open grate fire. The library consists of about 1,000 books furnished by the American Librarian's association. Miss Margaret Whitman, librarian at the Carnegie Free Library, Connelville, has been appointed librarian by the American Librarian's association and has been spending about three days a week at the hospital cataloging the books and shelving them. Writing, reading and magazine tables are in use and a room has been set aside for checkers, dominoes, croquet and other quiet games in the other.

The recreation room in the basement is equipped with billiard and pool tables. At one end of the room a post exchange has been established.

The auto mechanic class in the educational department is one of the interesting features of the reconstruction work. The Hudson car, donated by the hospital by the Connelville chapter of the Red Cross, has been taken apart and put together again over so many times. Lieut. P. M. Conley is reconstruction officer. Religious services, which were inaugurated soon after the opening of the hospital, are in charge of the Y. M. C. A. secretary, R. A. Venable, Mr. Venable, had in charge of the "Y" work at Carnegie Tech, Pittsburgh, for some months. He is very popular among the soldiers at the hospital.

The "Star Shell," edited by the patients and corps men, a newsy little pamphlet, containing items of interest regarding the hospital, has made a big hit among the hospital boys as well as its other subscribers. The managing editor is Private Dale E. Winterbourne and the associate editors are one patient from each room. There is also a clever cartoonist among the soldiers. The office of "The Star Shell" is located on the new porch, south end of the main hospital building. Subscriptions for "The Star Shell" or donations of records will be greatly appreciated by the soldiers. Persons from Connelville who wish to sing or put on any form of entertainment for the soldiers at the hospital are always welcome. This form of entertainment may be

## ROBINS TWITTER AT DICKERSON RUN, SAYS LAKE ERIE BRAKEMAN

From Dawson comes the first winter story of robins, being seen. Ernest Lint, a Pittsburgh & Lake Erie brakeman at Dickerson Run, on his way to work Tuesday morning saw two large ones along the tracks, according to the Dawson correspondent of The Courier. "They were extra large ones and singing as if it was the good old summer time," Brakeman Lint is quoted as saying. "Whether the robins had remained in the north during the prolonged mild weather of the early winter or are on their return from the south as harbingers of an early spring is what the brakeman would like to know."

shared by the sick as well as the officers and corps men.

Visitors are always welcome to the hospital and are very graciously received by the officers in charge.

## THINKS 319TH WILL RETURN TO HOMELAND WITHIN FEW WEEKS

Noised About in Command That Start for the States is to be Made in January.

Writing from France, Ralph Sliger, with Company H of the 319th Infantry, tells his wife of doing nothing but drilling and wading around in the mud. He says he hears the 319th will be returning home in January. The letter follows:

"It is mighty hard just now to sit down and write. I don't know just when we will get started home but we think we will be on the way some time in January. Of course, we are not sure. We are sick of this place. There is one Y. M. C. A. here and with nothing to do after drill hours but wade around in mud. A fellow just naturally gets blue. Perhaps it is homesickness, I don't know."

"I had not heard that Walter (his brother) was injured. I hope it is not serious. I have been worried about him because I have not heard from him since the last battle. Perhaps now I will see him soon in Connelville. I am writing this letter at 6:30 A. M. before breakfast. Will close and get my breakfast. They tell us we won't get any more mail from home until we get to the coast. I don't know how true it is. I hope we get there soon. Don't worry if you don't hear from me from now on, as we may be on the move and not able to write."

## TO CABLE WILSON

Hungarians to Ask Justice for Their Native Land.

The annual convention of the Hungarian Sick Benefit society of Leisenring which opened, by John Mato, Sunday at 10 A. M., was closed Monday afternoon. Each of the 15 branches was represented by two delegates, and the Moore hall was almost filled by the leaders of the Hungarians of Connelville and vicinity. The society grew wonderfully since last year's report was made and has a nice amount for the payment of sick and death benefits. However, there were also deaths and much sickness last year incident to the influenza epidemic and it was decided to increase the amount by the amount of one dollar extra at every death and that the monthly amount of \$1.25 and the quarterly dues should be applied for the payment of sick benefits alone.

It was decided that the President of the United States should be requested by telegram to make a thorough and special study of the nations of Hungary before the peace conference opens, so that Hungary should be made a compact state and not to be divided unjustly by the misrepresentation of the Slavonic leaders.

## COMPANY C BOY HOME

Private Beaver Adds Confirmation to Reported Death of Lieut. Crouse.

Private Samuel Beaver, a member of Company C, 110th Infantry, arrived at Somerset on Wednesday, being the first member of the Somerset company to return home. Private Beaver, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Beaver of Berlin, says that Lieut. Crouse of the company was killed in action on July 15 when 20 many of the members of the company were killed or captured by the Germans. He declares he saw Lieut. Crouse lying on the battlefield with the top of his head shot away.

On July 15 Private Beaver was wounded three times, once in the head and twice in the arm. He was captured in this battle and was sent to a German prison camp. Later he was transferred to a German farm where he labored from 4 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening. Private Beaver apparently is in good health despite the harrowing experiences he had during the battle and in the prison camp.

## PRAISED BY SUPERIOR

Letter to Unstar Mother Speaks Highly of Her Soldier Son.

Mrs. Laura Belle Worman of Dunbar is in receipt of a letter of commendation from Lieut. Colonel A. O. Davis of the Medical Corps at Jacksonville, Fla. in reference to her son, Private David Worman, located at the base hospital, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, at Jacksonville.

Worman enlisted with the motor mechanics in 1918 and was later transferred to the above camp. The letter speaks highly of the young man.

## MARINE RECRUITING RESUMED

Recruiting offices of the United States Marine Corps have been reopened for the enlistment of men, 18 to 35 years of age, for this service.

## NATION GOES ON RECORD IN FAVOR OF PROHIBITION

Greatest Piece of Moral Legislation in History of World, is Claim.

## SEVERAL MORE TO ACT

Country Will Go Permanently Dry Next July 1, at Which Time War Prohibition Becomes Effective; Congressional Action Yet Necessary.

The United States voted itself dry Thursday.

When word was flashed over the wires that the 26th state, Nebraska, had ratified the prohibition amendment, prohibition leaders declared the accomplishment was the greatest piece of moral legislation in the history of the world.

The amendment to the federal constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, becomes effective one year after the date of its final ratification. Meanwhile the national goes dry July 1 next by war measure unless the President rescinds it before that date.

Court action to prevent the amendment becoming operative already has been started in California, where an order temporarily restraining Governor Stephens from signing ratification of the amendment has been obtained. It has been intimated that similar action may be taken in other states in which, it is said, state laws require that federal constitutional amendments must be submitted to a referendum.

The prohibition amendment resolution passed by Congress provides that ratification shall be by "the legislatures of the several states as provided by the constitution."

The resolution was passed by the Senate, 65 to 20, on August 1, 1917, and by the House, 282 to 128, on December 17, 1917. Mississippi was the first state to ratify the amendment, its legislature acting on January 8, 1918.

The prohibition amendment resolution passed by Congress reads: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), that the following amendment to the constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states, as provided by the constitution:

Article I. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquor within the jurisdiction thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by Congress.

## CROW FINANCE HEAD

This and Other Important Legislative Chairmanships Decided Upon.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Several important chairmanships of standing committees of the Pennsylvania senate were announced yesterday by Senator Clarence J. Buckman, president pro tem of that body, after a meeting of state leaders and members of the senate steering committee, held at the Republican state senate headquarters yesterday.

Senator William E. Crow, Republican state chairman, is the new chairman of the senate finance committee, to succeed Governor-elect Spruiell. Senator William P. Graff of Indiana is assigned to the chairmanship on corporations to succeed Senator Crow.

## DAWSON FAIR SEPT. 8

Dates of Lake Erie Circuit Decided at Meeting Yesterday in Pittsburgh.

Dawson's 1919 fair and race meet will be the week of September 8. This was decided at a meeting of the stewards of the Lake Erie Trotting circuit yesterday in Pittsburgh. Washington races will be the week of August 25 and Waynesburg the week of September 15.

Parkersburg, W. Va., withdrew from the circuit. A. C. Pennock of Cleveland was elected president, succeeding Harry D. Perkins of Parkersburg. Harry Cochran of Dawson was re-elected vice president and John S. Scott of Fairmont, W. Va., secretary.

## GOING TO TURKEY

Scottsdale Minister Attached to Mennonite Relief Expedition.

SCOTTSDALE, Jan. 16.—Rev. Aaron Loucks, pastor of the Mennonite church here, leaves today or tomorrow for New York from which he will sail on Sunday for Constantinople to join the Mennonite relief expedition for war sufferers.

Rev. Loucks is to work under the American Commission for Armenian and Syrian Relief, for which the present drive is on.

## Institute Cancelled

Because of influenza the annual German township institute has been cancelled.

## PNEUMONIA FATAL TO MISS SMITH, SECRETARY OF THE SCHOOL BOARD

Well Known Young Woman Became Ill Following Fall and Then the Fatal Malady Developed.

Following a brief illness, Miss Catherine Maria Smith, 27 years old, secretary of the local school board and one of the most prominent young women of Connelville, died Thursday at 5 A. M. of a pneumonia which developed in a great shock to her system, as she had been seriously ill only since Wednesday. A week ago she suffered a fall on the street and went to bed to recover from its effects. On the following Friday morning she awoke suffering from a very severe cold and since then she had been confined to her bed. However, her condition did not become alarming until yesterday, when pneumonia developed, resulting in her death.

Miss Smith was born in Washington avenue, Connelville, December 2, 1892, a daughter of J. P. and Harriet Smith, and had resided here all her life. In the death of Miss Smith Connelville has lost one of its most widely known young women. She won the friendship and esteem of all with whom she came in contact. She was educated in the Connelville public schools, graduating from the local high school in 1910. For four years she was bookkeeper for the Tri-State Telephone company in Connelville and later was elected secretary of the Connelville school board, serving her second term at the time of her death.

Miss Smith was a member of the Immaculate Conception church and was an active worker in the young people's societies in connection with the church. She was secretary of the Connelville chapter of Christian Doctrine and a prominent member of the Daughters of Isabella and the Young Ladies' Sodality.

In addition to her parents, she is survived by seven sisters, Hilda, Agnes, Nora, Harriet, Camilla, Mary and Eleanor, all at home, and three brothers, Harry at home, William L., with the 91st Aero Squadron in France, and Raymond J. Smith, with Company B, 50th Engineers, in France.

## PRIVATE CLARENCE REAGAN FIRST LOCAL CO. D BOY DISCHARGED

Was in First Big Drive of 110th and Then Sent to Hospital Ill; in Five Institutions.

Private Clarence W. Reagan, Company D, 110th Infantry, is home from the front, the first Connelville member of the company to receive his discharge from the service. Private James (Katy) Collins has been home for some time, but has not yet received his discharge from the hospital to which he was assigned on reaching this country. Private Reagan arrived Thursday morning.

Although he was officially reported wounded in action and unofficially reported killed, Private Reagan reached home Friday. He had been out of the conflict since July 30 on account of illness, however, and at one time was reduced almost to a skeleton. For several months he was in hospitals—five of them, including a convalescent camp. He arrived in New York December 15 and was sent to Camp Meade, after two days at the debarkation port. He had not, however, sent word home of his arrival.

Private Reagan was in the first big offensive of the 110th Infantry, including the Marne and Chateau Thierry. He had some close calls. His hearing is affected, presumably from shell shock. Reagan is a son of John S. Reagan of the West Side, a Civil War veteran.

Isaac Reed of Leisenring, member of another command, was among the soldiers returning with Private Reagan on the Leviathan.

## PROHIBITION IN FAYETTE MAY GO INTO EFFECT MAY 1

Liquor Licenses Expire April 30 and Heavy Cost May Prevent Liquor Men Continuing.

In view of the fact that war-time prohibition as a prelude to national prohibition by federal constitutional amendment will go into effect July 1 it is believed there will be few applications for liquor licenses and that prohibition in Fayette county may take effect from May 1. Last year at this time there were 12 applications for license on file. This year there are but two, both by the Pittsburgh Brewing company.

Licenses in cities of the third class—Connellsville and Uniontown—cost \$550; in boroughs, \$200; in townships, \$100.

The last day for filing applications is February 8. Hearings are the first week in April. The licenses are usually granted the last week in April. Old licenses expire the last day of April.

## BISHOP WHITEHEAD RECONVASCATING

The Rt. Reverend Whitehead, bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, in Atlantic City recuperating after a recent operation. The bishop will shortly leave the pleasure resort and will spend some time in the East before returning to Pittsburgh on February 10. He does not expect to resume his ecclesiastical duties until about February 22.

Licensed in Uniontown. Hugh P. Lytle and Margaret Ruth Rose, both of Connelville; Kent Scott Russell, Perryopolis, and Leona Lynn, Vanderburg; Russell M. Gibson, Star Junction, and Esther Olive Lynn, Jefferson township; Earl Gregg, Dayton, and Rosella Chester, Fredricktown, and James Jackson and Leola Brown, both of Newcomer, were granted marriage licenses in Uniontown.

## Wilson-Blipps

MOUNT PLEASANT, Jan. 18.—Alfred J. Phipps of Baltimore, Md., and Miss Belle Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wilson, were married on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the bride's home, Rev. J. E. Hartman officiating. Following the wedding dinner, which was served at the bride's home, Mr. and Mrs. Phipps left for a trip that will include Connecticut, New York and Baltimore. They will be at home after March 1 at the Wilmer apartments, Pittsburgh. Mr. Phipps is a graduate of the Maryland Agricultural college and his bride had been engaged in Pittsburgh in hospital work.

## Octogenarian Weds.

Christina Slagle, 81 years old, of Upper Foder township, Somerset county, entered upon his fourth matrimonial venture Thursday night when he was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary Ann Reese, 64 years old, of Pittsburgh.

## Have You Can't Land for Sale?

If so, advertise in The Weekly Courier.

## NEARLY 3,000 IN FAYETTE COUNTY JAIL DURING 1918

Of This Number Only Six Were Total Abstainers, Warden's Report Shows.

## 569 WERE ILLITERATE

Of the Users of Intoxicants 2,580 Were Classified as Moderate Drinkers and 316 as Intemperate; Much Money Saved by Work on Farm and Roads.

The annual jail report submitted to the board of charities in Uniontown Thursday morning by Warden Hugh A. Gorley shows that during the year 1918 there were 2,702 prisoners confined. The report also shows that farm and road work done by prisoners during the year saved \$5,325.25 for the county.

Of the persons confined 2,293 were white and 409 colored. Five hundred and sixty-nine could not read or write. The remaining 2,133 had attended the public schools. During the year 1,245 single prisoners were held in the jail and 1,457 were married. There were 97 widowed.

The statistics show that six prisoners were total abstainers, 2,380 were moderate drinkers and 316 were intemperate. There were 90 prisoners under 16 years of age locked up.

Workers on the roads numbered 123 and those on the Mount Braddock farm 194. The total number of days worked by prisoners on the farm was 1,408. At \$3 per day this was a saving of \$4,224. The days worked on the road numbered 753, which at \$3 per day totals \$2,259. Road workers were given 25 cents per day, which leaves a clear saving for the county of \$2,083.25, or a total saving of \$5,325.25 on both road and farm.

During the year there were 20 committed to the Western Penitentiary, 38 to the Allegheny workhouse, 16 to the Huntingdon Reformatory, 21 to Morgantown, 15 to Dixon, 17 to Somerset and six to the county home. The Uniontown mayor committed 151 men to jail and Mayor Duggan of Connelville 11.

Of the prisoners confined 2,080 were white and 153 white women, 284 negroes, 45 negroes. There were 1,335 Americans, including the negroes, held at the jail, 466 Slavs, 25 Poles, 167 Italians, 12 Irish, 11 Germans, 16 English, 10 Jews, one Swede, 30 Slovaks, 24 Assyrians, 12 Greeks, 105 Austrians, 90 Russians, 95 Hungarians, one Frenchman, six Bohemians, 20 Serbians and four Rumanians.

## NO RELIEF CAMPAIGN

Understanding Part of War Chest Fund Goes to Armenians and Syrians.

Speaking in regard to the campaign which is being conducted to raise \$20,000,000 for the Armenian and Syrian relief fund, Rev. Wilbur Nelson, in behalf of the Wilbur Nelson Ministerial association, of which he is secretary, this morning stated that a campaign was not launched in Connelville owing to the fact that the understanding was that a contingent of the Fayette County War Chest fund would be used towards relief of the Armenian and Syrian sufferers.

Rev. Nelson called attention to the fact that when the War Chest drive opened here it was stated that no more campaigns to raise funds for war purposes would be conducted in the county during the year.

## COCHRAN CHURCH READY

Dawson Methodists Entering into 100th Anniversary Campaign.

Cochran Memorial church at Dawson is entering into the centenary campaign with promise. The council is composed as follows: Chairman, M. E. Strawn; Frank A. Tarr, secretary; Mrs. Sarah E. Cochran, J. A. Crawford, D. W. Browder, D. P. Eubank, A. C. Measer, J. O. Servens, E. A. Beatty and Miss Margaret Snyder.

The following have enrolled as "minute men": M. E. Strawn, chairman; F. A. Tarr, secretary; D. A. Smith, William Keller and Miss Margaret Snyder.

## CLARENCE DURBIN BACK

Dickerson Run Member of 319th Infantry Reached New York.

Clarence Durbin son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Durbin of Dickerson Run, arrived Friday at Camp Merritt, Hoboken, N. J., from France, according to a telegram received by his father.

The young soldier, who is attached to Company C, 319th Infantry, was wounded in action and following his discharge from a base hospital in France left for the states.

Wilson-Blipps.

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## WILD MUSHROOMS IN JANUARY; FIRST IN 50 YEARS, SAYS EXPERT

Ever since he was a boy, or for nearly 50 years, J. Herbert Strawn of Connelville has been a collector of wild mushrooms, the kinds that are found in the woods, principally. Wednesday he gathered two and a half pounds. A few days ago he came home with five pounds. It was the first time in his half century that he found the fungus in January, he said. The species collected was that commonly known as "brick-tops." Apparently they had developed during the warm weather of December and then been preserved by freezing. During the 1918 season Mr. Strawn collected 1,500 pounds, he told a Courier reporter.

## COUNTY RED CROSS CALLED TO SUPPLY NUMEROUS GARMENTS

Not Less Than 100 Convalescent Suits Requested in Order From Division Headquarters.

The Fayette County Chapter of the Red Cross has just received a new work-room production order. This consists of convalescent suits for use in the military and naval hospitals of this division, which includes the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware. The exact number of suits allotted to the chapter is not known but it will be at least 100. This allotment is to take precedence over all other allotments, as the need for these garments is very great.

The county chapter recently supplied General Hospital No. 17 at Markleton with a quantity of surgical dressings, and the following is taken from an acknowledgment of the receipt of same by Captain Joseph Walsh, commanding:

"Many thanks for the surgical dressings which came promptly to hand. We were out of certain forms and they will come in particularly handy. The amount of surgical work we have to do is not great so that your generosity will probably leave us with sufficient dressings to the end of our career."

The Fayette county chapter has also supplied a large quantity of surgical dressings to the Uniontown hospital and expects to do the same with the Connelville and Brownsville hospitals.

Notice has just been received by the chapter from the division headquarters that Miss Anna V. Burns of Connelville, a Red Cross worker in Italy, will arrive in the United States about January 19.

The county chapter is urged to push its survey of nursing resources. A number of communities in the county have been very slow in returning their questionnaires, and this should be done at an early date as the Red Cross promised the government that a survey would be made in a thorough and organized way, and this division is one of the few that have not made complete returns. Every woman in the county who has had any nursing experience whatever is asked to fill out a questionnaire and mail to the Fayette county chapter. These questionnaires can be had by applying to the nursing committee of any of the branches or from county headquarters.

The forming of first aid classes, affording the people of the different communities the advantage of first aid instructions, is urged in a letter just received from Charles Scott, Jr., division manager of the Pennsylvania-Delaware Division.

## THE VOCATIONAL BOARD WANTS TO GET IN TOUCH WITH THE DISABLED MEN

Before Their Discharge From the Service of the United States Local Agencies Can Help in This.

All soldiers, sailors and marines discharged by reason of any physical disability and drawing compensation, are to be educated through the Federal Board for Vocational Education. To provide for men in this district a branch office of District No. 5 has been opened in Union Arcade, Pittsburgh.

"It is the wish of the board," says E. N. Moore, officer in charge, "to get in touch with all disabled soldiers, sailors and marines before they have been discharged from the hospitals in which they are undergoing treatment, but in the hurry of discharge great numbers of these men have been released from service before they have been interviewed by advisors from the board. It is a very difficult matter for us to trace these men. The methods we are using at present to do this is to ask the different organizations, i. e., Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Rotary Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, etc., to advise us immediately of their knowledge of any wounded or disabled soldier, sailor or marine who is in their district, and we then get in touch with the men and take steps to bring before him the advantages of vocational education as furnished by the United States government.

"To put it in a broader way, vocational education is furnished by the government to any man who has been in its service and who is drawing compensation, providing that the man's health permits him taking up such work at this time. In case he is not strong enough his training is held in abeyance until he feels as though he were physically able to do the required amount of studying or training necessary to fit him for remunerative employment in his selective line."

Have You Can't Land for Sale?

If so, advertise in The Weekly Courier.

## TARR NEW APPRAISER

Logan Rush Hends County Commissioner's Board for Current Year.

George Tarr, store manager at Bolen, works, was elected mercantile appraiser at a meeting of the county commissioners in Uniontown Thursday. Other attaches of the commissioners' office are retained for the year 1919. The salary board will meet today to adjust salaries.

At the reorganization of the board of commissioners Logan Rush of Connelville was elected president, George Hibbs, vice president, and George P. Heover, secretary.

## Bank Statements

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE Union National Bank at Connelville, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on December 31, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown in b and c) \$240,878.90 \$240,878.90

Overdrafts, unused \$1,491.27 1,491.27

U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 50,000.00

U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness of indebtedness owned and unpledged Liberty Loan 10,000.00 60,000.00

Bonds, 2 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 per cent, unpledged Liberty Loan 10,000.00 60,000.00

Payments actually made on Liberty Loan 4 1/2 per cent bonds 2,750.00 122,450.00

Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned and unpledged 27,433.33 27,433.33

Stocks, other than federal reserve bank stock 17,850.00